

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME IX.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1890.

NUMBER 84.

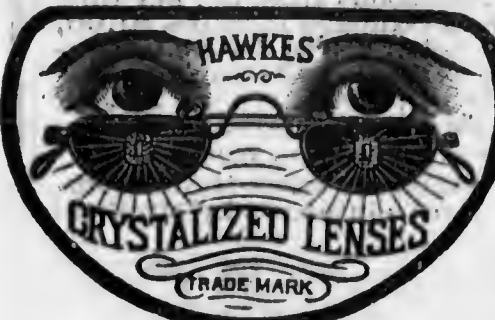


ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



A VOICE

From the Executive Mansion.

MR. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: The panto-scopic glasses you furnished me some time since give excellent satisfaction. I have tested them by use, and must say they are unequalled in clearness and brilliancy by any that I have ever worn. Respectfully,
JOHN B. GORDON,
Governor of Georgia.

All eyes fitted and all guaranteed at the Drug Store of POWER & REYNOLDS, Maysville, Ky. \$3.00-ly-ly

FOR SALE.

The farm of the late W. E. Tabb, situated in the town of Dover, Ky., containing

66 ACRES

of good farming land; three barns that will hold thirty thousand pounds of tobacco; well watered; fences in good condition; 1 1/2 m. on C. and O. R. R., one hour and forty minutes to Cincinnati. Terms of sale—One-third cash, the balance in one, two, three, four and five years with 6 per cent. interest; or in one or two payments at the option of purchaser. For further information address the undersigned.
W. W. BALDWIN, agent,
Maysville, Ky.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

This is a popular question and a popular accusation. Inquiry and observation have both been brought to bear, and so far as indications go, one becomes tolerably certain that both are very likely to come from those who have done imperfect work and been indignant at its rejection. Favoritism sometimes shows itself, for the managers are human, and may be at times biased by personal preferences. But as a whole there is singular fairness. The work is much of it voluntary, though the larger ones are finding it well to pay good salaries to competent managers. The idea has spread so insensibly and is still surrounded by so much question and uncertainty, not in actual fact, but in the minds of those unfamiliar with the workings of exchanges in general, that it is not regarded as possible that every town of any size could support, in great part at least, the contributors to such an undertaking.—Helen Campbell in Good Housekeeping.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

On Saturday, March 1st, we will sell the finest of Bananas at 10 cents per dozen, and Sweet Florida Oranges at 20 cents per dozen. This is a special invitation to come. Yours respectfully,

HILL & CO. NEW GOODS!

I desire to inform the public that my stock of MILLINERY GOODS and NOTIONS is complete and embraces everything usually found in a first-class store. My stock of Holiday Goods is very fine.

A Fine Line of

DOLLS

For the Little Folks.

Also Agent for the Old States Hand Dyeing establishment.

MISS LOU POWLING,

Second St., next door to White, Judd & Co.'s.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR AND STRENGTH FOR LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD. General and NERVOUS DEBILITY. Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Excess in Old or Young. Nervous, Nihil BASHOOD fully restored. How to enlarge and strengthen WIAK. UREYMELOIDORUNSA PLITISOR BODI. Absolutely unailing HORN TREATMENT—Heals in a day. Men testify from 30 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proof mailed (sealed) Free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF WOMEN'S EXCHANGES.

This Body of Ours—Antique Oriental Embroideries—Bits of Information About Bonnets—Forehead Fringes—It Is a Good Habit—The Diamond Necklace.

Save for those most directly interested there is still only the vaguest idea as to the real work accomplished by women's exchanges. The casual observer, entering one for the first time, sees in every direction masses of ornamental work, from a decorated rolling pin up to an embroidered portiere. Much of it is beautiful and quite worth the price asked, but as every woman with leisure experiments more or less in precisely the same directions, and every house is already over-loaded with their experiments, one questions who is going to buy and if this is all that the new outlet has for women. Often it happens that the inquirer stops right here and goes home with the conviction that women's exchanges are simply another means for the dissemination of bric-a-brac, already an overwhelming fact in all our lives, and that suppression rather than encouragement should be the order of things.

Certainly the supply of this variety of work far exceeds the demand, though even here the highest excellence in design and workmanship is almost certain of encouragement and reward. But this is, after all, the smallest part of the work of a prosperous exchange. It is the order department that is the real source of income, and the display of dainties and substantial of every variety. There is a supply of delicate cake, pastry, rolls, etc., visible to all, but this is the mere suggestion of what is actually received and delivered. One woman, for example, supplies consommé, sent in the form of jelly, and ready to melt and serve. This is a soup apparently beyond the power of the ordinary cook to compass, and there are many housekeepers who prefer to buy this product, which has proved itself absolutely certain in quantity, to venturing upon experiments at home. Even the professional cook often lacks a something that is found in the work of these women who supply through exchanges.

"With brains, sir," said Sir Joshua Reynolds when asked with what he mixed his colors, and it is just as true that the food into whose composition brains have entered has a flavor, a delicacy, above all an unvarying standard, that no average cook ever attains. It takes a little time to secure this result, but it comes before long to every successful worker in this field.

Another fact has no less bearing upon the success of such an undertaking. Preparation in small quantities secures a finer and more satisfactory result than is ever possible in larger amounts. For the occult reasons for this there is no room, though we all know the magic in the words "hand made," and have perhaps discovered by personal experience that where a double or treble quantity of any form of food is required, it is always best to make the single rule several times rather than take the whole bulk of material. The exchanges have all been demonstrators of this fact, and thus the housekeeper who has once tested their work shuns the great bakeries, even those of highest reputation, and pays gladly the added price for the more delicate handling.

The restaurant department has shown itself as one of the most important, at least in its possibilities. Not only unsold food can be utilized, but wherever established it has been shown that, under wise management, the restaurant pays and becomes popular. One delicately has been in the inexperience of those in charge, and thus a sense that only the least was given that could be called a money's worth. But this phase, natural in beginning unfamiliar work, has ended after a little experience, and the sharpest critic could not now find fault with the amount served at any well known woman's exchange.

"Why have we been so slow to see their advantages?" writes one of the contributors of Good Housekeeping. "If they are so useful a method of helping the better class of women who must earn, why has not every city more than one, and why is there constant suspicion of favoritism?"

This is a popular question and a popular accusation. Inquiry and observation have both been brought to bear, and so far as indications go, one becomes tolerably certain that both are very likely to come from those who have done imperfect work and been indignant at its rejection. Favoritism sometimes shows itself, for the managers are human, and may be at times biased by personal preferences. But as a whole there is singular fairness. The work is much of it voluntary, though the larger ones are finding it well to pay good salaries to competent managers. The idea has spread so insensibly and is still surrounded by so much question and uncertainty, not in actual fact, but in the minds of those unfamiliar with the workings of exchanges in general, that it is not regarded as possible that every town of any size could support, in great part at least, the contributors to such an undertaking.—Helen Campbell in Good Housekeeping.

It Is a Good Habit.

Without wishing to be slangy, I may say that there is one thing I am tired of. I am tired of hearing men eternally say that the first thing a woman reads in the newspaper is the deaths and afterward the marriages. I don't mean to deny it—I glory in it. Your masculine creature dances over to the page with the stocks on, reads about Chicago Gas, then revels in the development of the latest murders or scandals; but lovely woman glances at the marriages, indulges in a chuckle of delight as she reads of some happy mating, then goes on down to the deaths and gives a low sigh of sympathy for each unhappy mother, wife or child.

She says, "Oh, dear me, poor Mr. Brown's dear!" and Tom—that hard hearted creature with his mind fixed on Chicago Gas—says, very nonchalantly, "Oh, is he? I wonder what he cut up for?" By this time Mrs. Tom's off at her desk writing a note of condolence, or, if her acquaintance with the family is enough to permit it, she has on her bonnet and coat and has gone up to see if there is anything she can do beside tendering the hand of sympathy to those who are in sorrow. I want the women to keep on reading the marriages and deaths first, for just as long

as they do it is a proof of the truly feminine remaining in them—the truly feminine which wants to congratulate the bride or sympathize with the widow.—"Bub" in Philadelphia Times.

Forehead Fringes.

I hear that an attack is being made in London upon curled forehead fringes, in which way hair is sometimes dressed. The fringes are denounced, I also hear, by some of those ladies who would stamp butterflies and flowers out of creation. I have been asked my opinion on this great fringe question. My answer is that one must follow the physiognomy and general style of dress in arranging the hair. A curled fringe, with a sailor hat and tailor made yachting dress and exposed to sun spray, would be unsuitable. But it would be quite suitable with a broad hat worn on the back of the head or with a wee duck of a bonnet, running up into a sparkling aigrette and perched on the top of the head.

"A tousled fringe would destroy the repose which the sculptor of the Venus of Milo wanted to express in her face and whole form. But it would be just the thing for a minois chiffonnee, without much of a nose, piquant cherry lips, dancing eyes and a figure hardly more substantial than a bird's. The queen as a young girl looked best in Madonna bands. Mrs. Browning, who had a mobile countenance that expressed every emotion, and a radiant physiognomy, was delighted with a bunch of corkscrew ringlets falling at each side of her neck. The Empress Eugenie's long, regular features and rather poor forehead obliged her coiffeur to raise her hair up and to brush it back from her temples.

"On the other hand, the original physiognomy of the empress of Austria was most attractive when she let her hair fall over her shoulders in mermaid fashion. Mme. Tallien was delighted with her hair cut and curled a la Titus. She chose this mode because it suited so few faces, and was sure to command attention in a room where directory beauties were legion. Sarah Bernhardt's swallow's nest wig Sarah alone could wear. If she and the wig had not been so odd the result must have been frightful. Somehow it was not. 'What's one man's meat is another man's poison' might be paraphrased into 'What's one woman's loveliness is another woman's ugliness.'—Paris Cor. London Truth.

This Body of Ours.

Without going so far as to say that every article of a man's apparel ought to be woolen, it is an undisputed fact that this material is the best suited for underclothing either in winter or summer. And the reasons are not far to seek. Neither linen nor cotton is capable of protecting the body from external heat in the summer nor of conserving the warmth of the body in winter, because, being good conductors of heat, they allow it to permeate. Wool, on the other hand, is a non-conductor; and there is little doubt that the death rate in this country would be greatly reduced, and the wards of the hospitals for disease of the chest less crowded, were woolen garments to be worn by young and old.

But, to parody the words of an ancient advertisement, when we ask for wool we should see that we get it. Two kinds of articles will be placed on the counter before the intending purchaser—a cheap and a dear. The latter, however, will be the cheaper in the long run, for ten to one the former is a well put together mixture of cotton and wool. It is easy to show any one how to tell such a mixture at a glance almost, but difficult to describe on paper, so the novice in this matter should take some one with him, or her, when going to shop, and should pay a fair price and deal only with respectable tradesmen.

Beware of wearing dyed flannels next the skin. I know there is a great run on red, but this color is just as likely to contain poisonous matter as any other. Silk for the undergarments of men with tender skins has much to recommend it, though it takes but second place to wool. Then, in point of cold resisting qualities, comes merino. This may be worn next the skin by men wearing the time honored linen shirt. The under vest or semmet must not be of dyed material.

Another thing may be said in favor of woolen underclothing—it keeps up the healthful action of the skin far better than any other material can.—Exchange.

Bits About Bonnets.

Tall, thin women should never wear high, narrow bonnets, but seek always shapes which tend to soften hard or angular lines. For such, low turban effects are most graceful and becoming, and concessions to prevailing styles may be studied in arrangement of trimming, for which the velvet leaves and flowers now so fashionable are especially desirable.

Large faces look coarse under large and under very small hats, and women with such look best in bonnets which follow in shape the outline of the head.

The Gwendolens and the Helens always look attractive in the picturesque Gainsborough, but they must guard against indulging in styles which are at best appropriate only on rare occasions. For riding, modified forms of the most becoming style may be adopted, but ordinarily refined taste demands the small or medium sized hat.

The pretty girls who look pretty in anything and in spite of everything make an exception to all rules; but few faces are independent of the influence a milliner's art can wield.

The soft effect produced by the present fashion of trimming with ostrich bands and tips is very becoming to youthful faces, and the jaunty wings bound together by fashion in myriads are graceful coronets for not too stately queens.

Bonnets made altogether of flowers are lovely for all but mature faces, and the velvet which divides favor, the present season, with felt is becoming to all years, and in rich, embroidered designs especially suited to the youthful matron. Indeed, such variety in style and material is shown that one only needs wisdom in choice to become the possessor of a congenial "love" of either a bonnet or hat.—Dress.

One of those scientific gentlemen who spend their time in determining results on impossible hypotheses estimates that if the earth should come in contact with another heavenly body of the same size the quantity of heat generated would be sufficient to melt, boil and completely vaporize a mass of ice fully 700 times that of both the colliding worlds, or an ice planet 150,000 miles in diameter.—St. Louis Republic.

THE BLUE VALLEY QUEEN.

ANCIENT INDIAN LEGEND CONCERNING THE MILFORD SPRINGS.

Love, Jealousy and Revenge the Important Ingredients—The Chief's Lovely Daughter Chooses Between Two Bucks. Assassination and Vengeance.

While wandering about the Lithium springs, just at the edge of the little village of Milford, one day, the writer remarked the large number of Indians in the vicinity. An inquiry developed the fact that the regenerated savages of the Omaha, Otoe and Pawnee tribes pay frequent visits to that locality and always carry off with them jugs and bottles of the water. The sight of a half dollar and a little persistent questioning induced an ugly warrior, with a six word name, to tell why they came so far from their reservations to partake of the water. His story is one of the legends of the tribe, and was as follows, minus the broken language used:

Many years ago the Otoes and Pawnees were united under one tribal organization, and were presided over by a wise chieftain named Quenchagua. Under his leadership happiness and prosperity reigned. Their villages were surrounded by fields of corn and their huts filled with the skins of the buffalo and antelope.

Quenchagua had a daughter, who was called Shogo, the fairest and sweetest of the prairie flowers. The trophies of the chase adorned her wigwag, and she was known and honored for her beauty far and wide. Among the young chieftains of the allied tribes, none were more assiduous in their attentions to the fair young princess than Kahlama, or the Pawnee, and Popotne, of the Otoes. Both of these youthful warriors were brave and noble, as warriors go, and for a long time Shogo was unable to make any distinction in her affections between them. At last, however, she decided in her inmost heart that, while she was very fond of Popotne, she liked Kahlama better. In this comparative judgment the aged chieftain, Quenchagua, coincided. As is ever the case, the course of true love did not run smooth, and trouble ensued between the hitherto friendly tribes very soon after the espousal of Kahlama and Shogo.

A division of territory became necessary and the Otoes were given the land east of the Big Blue river, and the Pawnees a broad expanse of territory west of the river. The prairie on each side of the river for quite a width remained neutral. Experience promptly proved the folly of separation, and, while maintaining individual organizations, the two tribes again came to an amicable understanding, whereby, in case of an invasion, a union of forces was assured. This treaty continued in effect until the death of Quenchagua, which, according to the most authentic accounts, must have occurred some time prior to the time when the Spanish general, Coronado, entered the territory now known as Nebraska in quest of the seven cities of Cibola and the magnificent capital of the far famed King Tartarua.

The death of the great chieftain was followed by several years of estrangement. Finally Popotne sent a swift messenger to the camp of Kahlama and requested him to meet the Otoes in council assembled at the Salt Licks for the purpose of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. The Pawnee chieftain, ever ready to form a union with his powerful brother, obeyed the request, and taking with him a few of his wise counselors wended his way toward the rising sun to the appointed place of meeting, buoyed on by the handsome Shogo, whose queenly bravery, as she rode her spotted pony toward the scene of her early childhood, dispelled any dark forebodings that might have lurked in the breast of Kahlama as he thought of meeting his old rival. Arriving at the designated spot, the weary travelers quenched their thirst at the bubbling springs and exchanged greetings with their brother braves.

The presence of their beautiful Shogo aroused a dormant feeling of jealousy in the Otoe chieftain, and despite his good intentions the preponderance of native treachery inspired him to deal a stealthy blow at Kahlama, who succumbed to the unlooked for attack. The deed was done; but the avenging spirit of the aged Quenchagua arose from the spring and slew Popotne and put to flight his warriors, who were about to follow the example of their leader in waging a war of annihilation on their defenseless guests. The spirit of Quenchagua, seizing the tomahawk of the dead slayer, washed the blood stains away in the waters which were immediately turned to bitterness. It was decreed by the outraged spirit that the water should be unfit for man or beast until many summers and winters had passed away.

Then, turning with the weeping Shogo and her followers, the party sorrowfully departed in the direction of the setting sun. One-half day's travel brought them to a rapidly flowing stream, where waters sparkled over rocky beds, shadowed by gigantic trees and winding vines. Proceeding to the western bank of the river the spirit of Quenchagua smote the rock under a huge elm tree and out sprang a crystal fountain of pure water, over which the sad hearted Shogo presided, healing the wounded and curing the sick of the nation until the Big Medicine Water came to be regarded by the savages as a panacea for all ills. Shogo was now the acknowledged owner of the Blue valley. Her good deeds and self sacrificing devotion to her people resounded throughout the nation, and she was the recipient of many honors and worshipped as one who had direct communication with the Great Spirit.

A high promontory, situated a few hundred yards south of the Big Medicine Water, adorned by stately oaks and overlooking Kego rapids, where the waters of the river wash the sepulchered banks, was the quiet retreat of Shogo as she watched the rising sun and appeared to hold secret communion with the departed Prince Kahlama. This habit gave prominence to her supposed supernatural powers, and this picturesque elevation was held sacred by her dusky followers. Years passed away, and a strange people, clad in helmets and armor of brass, came from the south (a portion of Gen. Coronado's army), and, hearing the sad story of the Indian queen, persuaded her that the one she mourned now inhabited the happy hunting grounds many hundred miles to the southwest, beyond mountains and streams.

She was willing to undergo the hardships of a dreary march for the sake of joining

the companion of her youth and husband. Thus allured she was persuaded to accompany the cavaliers with a few trusted followers, and after the sacrifice of a few spotted fawn on the promontory and the dedication of the springs to the afflicted of her union, she bade them farewell forever, nevermore to be seen, but ever worshipped as the guardian spirit. Thus ends the legend.

The Big Medicine Water is the Lithium springs at Milford, and the place where the rudely awakened spirit of Quenchagua turned the waters into bitterness was the site upon which Lincoln now stands. Even to this day the Indians make frequent visits to Queen Shogo's realm at Milford, but not one of them can be persuaded to taste of the water from the sulphur well in Government square in this city.—Lincoln (Neb.) Special in New York Tribune.

THE MAGIC RING.

Its Influence Upon the Life of a Famous German Kaiser.

When the German kaiser, Karl, lived at Zurich, according to the old legend, he dwelt in a house called "The Hole," in front of which he caused a pillar to be erected with a bell on the top of it, to the end that whoever demanded justice should have the means of announcing himself. One day as he sat at dinner in his house he heard the bell ring, and sent out his servants to bring the claimant before him. But they could find no one. A second and a third time the bell rang, but still no human being was to be seen. At length the kaiser himself went forth, and he found a large serpent, which had twined itself round the shaft of the pillar and was then in the very act of pulling the bell rope.

"This is God's will," said the monarch.

"Let the brute be brought before me. I may deny justice to none of God's creatures, man or beast."

The serpent was accordingly ushered into the imperial presence, and the kaiser spoke to it as he would to one of his own kind, gravely asking what it required. The serpent made a most courteous reverence and signalled in its own dumb way for him to follow. He did so, accompanied by his court, and the creature led them to the shores of the lake where it had its nest. Arrived there, the kaiser soon saw the cause of the serpent's seeking him, for its nest, which was full of eggs, was occupied by a hideous toad of monstrous proportions.

"Let the toad be flung into the fire," said the monarch, "and let the serpent have the possession of the nest restored to it."

Three days after, as the kaiser again sat at dinner, he was surprised at the appearance of the serpent, which this time glided into the hall unannounced.

"What does this mean?" thought the kaiser.

The reptile approached the table, and, raising itself on its tail, dropped from its mouth into an empty plate which stood beside the monarch a precious diamond. It then silently disappeared. This diamond the kaiser caused to be set in a costly ring, which he presented to his wife, the much beloved Fastrada.

Now, this stone had the virtue of attraction, and who received it from another, so long as he or she wore it, received also the intense love of that individual. It was thus with Fastrada. For no sooner did she place the ring on her finger than the attachment of the kaiser, great before, no longer knew any bounds. In fact, his love was more like madness than any sane passion. But though the talisman had full power over love, it had no power over death, and the mighty monarch was sent into despair over the sudden demise of his wife. He was inconsolable. He would not listen to the voice of friendship, but sorrowed in silence over the dead body of his once beautiful bride. He would not allow her to be buried. At length Turpin, archbishop of Rheims, being made aware of the cause of the kaiser's inconsolable grief, contrived to engage his attention while he removed the magic ring.

Immediately that the talisman was removed the spell was broken. The esteem, however, that he had held for Fastrada was now transferred to the possessor of the ring, Archbishop Turpin, the pious ecclesiastic was so persecuted by the emperor's affection that he finally cast the talisman into a distant lake which surrounded one of the monarch's castles.

An immediate transference of the royal liking took place, and the monarch thenceforth and forever after during his lifetime loved this castle and lake as a man might love his wife. So much did he become attached to it that he directed that he should be buried there, and there, accordingly, his remains rest until this day.—Exchange.

What Dreams Mean.

Science, no doubt, may have dispelled such old wives' fables as that to dream of a marriage signified death, or to dream of a cat meant to meet a foe, but it has also added mysteries and terrors of its own to the subject. One learned man has actually tried to systematize the subtle premonitions of dreams, with the view of making them more available for use and guidance, though he simply adds to the maze of mystification which seems destined to forever surround them. However, here are some of his oracular explanations, which may be taken for what they are worth, which may be much or little, according to individual estimate. They appear to be quite sensible, however, in some respects.

"Lively dreams are in general a sign of the excitement of nervous action.

"Soft dreams are a sign of slight irritation of the head, often in nervous fevers announcing the approach of a favorable crisis.

"Frightful dreams are a sign of determination of blood to the head.

"Dreams about blood and red objects are signs of inflammatory conditions.

"Dreams of disordered forms are frequently a sign of obstructions and disease of the liver.

"Dreams in which the patient imagines torture or injury of any limb indicates disease of that limb.

"Dreams about death often precede apoplexy, which is connected with determination of blood to the head."—Boston Herald.

Miss Upperton (daughter of a rich manufacturer)—Pardon me, miss, but I have not the honor of your acquaintance.

Miss Lowerton (who does not intend to be put down in that style)—I thought you had, at one time; but never mind. Perhaps if my father owned a big mangle factory like your father's I'd be stuck up too.—New York Weekly.

The "Home and Farm's" Tariff Talk.

We think that no careful observer of the agricultural conditions for the past five years will fail to note the widespread discontent, or fail to admit that there are good causes for this discontent.

The agricultural situation in the West to-day is even worse than it is the South. It is the officially expressed opinion of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture that the farmers of Illinois will sell their corn crop for \$10,000,000 less than it cost them. Yet Illinois has a better "home market" than the States farther West, where they are burning corn for fuel.

While the general condition of the farmer is admitted to be exceedingly uncomfortable and unsatisfactory, we hear of no measures of relief, no suggestions for subsidy from the Government, no proposition that purchasers in the "home market" shall be compelled to pay the producer more than the market price in order to make up to him the loss of \$10,000,000 on the corn crop of one State.

Now, turn to another article of production and see how differently producers are treated in this country. The Iron Age declares that the Alabama iron manufacturers claim that they can produce pig iron at \$9.50 to \$10 and sell it at \$14 to \$14.50 at the furnace, according to the grades—a profit of between \$4 and \$5 a ton. This, let it be understood, is on a low price for iron, which, only a few years ago, sold for \$20 to \$30 a ton, and the prediction has been made that it will advance again to these prices.

It is true that the Alabama furnaces can make iron cheaper than it can be made in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and they would be safe enough without the tariff. But it costs Pennsylvania some \$14 to \$18 to make iron, so we have a tariff of \$6.72 a ton imposed, not for the benefit of the furnaces that can make iron at low prices, but to pay the losses of the furnaces that can not afford to sell iron at these prices and continue business.

So we see that the Government imposes a tax upon the American farmer to make good the losses of the badly located furnaces in the East. In the past year or two there has been such an increase in the number of furnaces in the South that the price has been kept down to a reasonable figure. Still no protectionist wants to repeal the tax; it is still maintained with the hope that there will be a "boom in iron," that prices may go up to \$25 or \$30, and that these high-priced furnaces may make a fortune. The effect of this is that the people of the country are taxed to simply maintain furnaces that have no excuse whatever for existing. They are badly located, badly managed, antiquated and should be displaced by furnaces that can make iron at \$9 a ton for the whole country.

We see thus how the Government treats the men who put their money into trusts; how it makes good to them the losses following their own folly and bad judgment. Now what would be thought if Senator Cullom should propose in the Senate an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to make good the losses of the Illinois farmers?

It is facts such as these that we seek to bring to the attention of the farmers. It is not with any desire of stirring up strife between one class of producers and another. There is no natural antagonism between farmers and laboring men, between farmers and manufacturers; but there is an artificial antagonism brought about by laws that are unjust in their operation and unequal in their benefits.

There's truth, much truth, in the remark of the Milwaukee Journal when it says: "The anti-gerrymandering bills are good in that they prevent gerrymandering, but the Democrats have good cause to complain of them, because they will perpetuate some of the most unblushing pieces of gerrymandering ever seen in this country."

If Republicans are in favor of ballot reform, they fail to prove it by their works. The Legislatures of ten States have so far voted on ballot reform bills, and in these States the Republicans cast 286 votes for ballot reform and 258 votes against it. The Democrats have cast 478 votes for and only 75 votes against it. In face of this showing it looks like there will not be much reform of the ballot system, if the country has to rely on the Republicans for it.

The Louisville Times, speaking of the charges of bribery and corruption against the gas company of that city, says: "It seems that Senator Poyntz is not particularly impressed with the professions of the gas company to make a clean breast of it. Mr. Poyntz carries a level head on his shoulders, and he prefers to go about the work armed with all necessary authority. To this end he requests that power similar to that asked by the gentlemen who recently encountered a snag while inquiring into the affairs of the lottery company be conferred on his committee."

TATE'S BONDSMEN LIABLE.

The Court of Appeals So Decides, But the State Must Prove Her Case.

The Court of Appeals rendered an important decision Thursday. It decided that the bondsmen of James W. Tate, ex-State Treasurer, are liable, and must fork over the cash, if the State can prove the amount of the defalcation during the term they were "Uncle Dick's" sureties.

There were two decisions and each is a lengthy one. The first case involved the official term and bond of 1882 and 1883, for \$63,948.91, and the second case involved the two official terms and bonds of 1886 and 1887, and 1888 and 1889 for \$162,286.81.

The total amount of the Tate defalcation was \$243,128.50, but from amounts realized by the State upon property owned by Tate at the time of his flight the defalcation has been reduced to about \$150,000.

On the bonds of 1882 and 1883, William Chinn, J. Stoddard Johnson, Alex Macklin, George Robb, Hiram Berry, Scott Brown, of Frankfort, and Beriah Magoffin's heirs are the sureties. On the bonds of the other years, S. Black, Alex Macklin, George Robb, J. Stoddard Johnson, Scott Brown, William Chinn, of Frankfort, J. Megibben, of Harrison County, and a Mr. Barbee, of Scott County, were the sureties. The first opinion was on the bond of 1882 and 1883, on which the trial of the case was had in the Franklin Circuit Court, in which Judge Montfort gave peremptory instructions to the jury against the Commonwealth.

On this first case the Court of Appeals in substance holds as follows:

The appellees as sureties on the first bond denied that Tate committed any act of defalcation during said term, alleging that he had committed defalcation for large amounts during his preceding terms which, by means of false entries, were carried into the terms of 1882 and 1883 as so much cash on hand. They also pleaded that the settlements with the Auditor each month and with the Auditor and Secretary of State biennially were a part of their contract in becoming Tate's bondsmen, and it was upon the faith of these settlements they signed the bond and took no steps for their indemnity. The court then quotes the law in relation to the duties of the Auditor and Treasurer and enters upon a recital of the facts as developed at the trial in the lower court and says:

"If Tate could not have stolen except by the Auditor's help, connivance, or negligence, and he was thus enabled to steal, it was nevertheless a breach of faith on his part for which the sureties are liable. If it were true that the Auditor's faithfulness or negligence made it imperative on Tate to steal it might be then justly said that the appellees ought to be released."

On the second case which was appealed on demurrer to the petition filed by the Commonwealth, after referring to the preceding case, in which was alleged the amount of defalcation was \$162,286.81, but that the petition could not state what part of the defalcation occurred during either of said terms, as said information was peculiarly within the knowledge of Tate, and the court below having sustained the demurrer to the petition, the Appellate Court decides that the lower court erred in doing so, and reverses the case with instructions to proceed with the trial for further action consistent with this opinion.

Here and There.

Mr. Will Adamson will return to Nashville next Monday to engage in business.

Mrs. Kate Byrne, of Sutton street, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Thompson, of Frankfort.

Mrs. Frank Means and Mrs. Wm. Slusser, of Cincinnati, are visiting their parents, Squire Miller and wife.

Soiree Musicale.

The ladies of the Christian Church will give a soiree musicale next Monday evening at the residence of Mr. M. C. Russell. Admission twenty-five cents—refreshments included. mld2t

ABERDEEN CHAT.

C. C. Lawwill was in Cincinnati on business this week.

H. S. True, of Dover, was in town Wednesday on a business trip.

Bambach, Ripley's noted attorney, was in town Wednesday on legal business.

Gwynne Moore had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow Wednesday morning.

S. C. Bradford was in town a few days this week and reports his brother Amos much better.

Charles Sharp, son of the late Frank Sharp, and a resident of Washington, O., is here visiting friends.

W. H. Clark pays the highest cash price for potatoes and eggs. Warehouse next to C. B. Sutton's livery stable.

Tom Madigan is one of the most expert cork screws in existence. To be convinced, see him remove a cork.

Mayor's court this week—Polly Norris versus Wm. Shelton, assault. Shelton pleaded guilty and was fined \$3.

Hon. Jesse Ellis, Brown County's celebrated pension attorney, has procured an increase of pension for Thomas Klidder.

John Whitaker, of Maysville, conducted a suit before Squire Beasley Wednesday, and was fortunate to be the winning attorney.

A caller at the drug store wanted 5 cents' worth of fide malsita for the fluence. Presumably he wanted assafetida for the influenza.

Statistics of Hunchbacks.

Ten years ago a remarkable character died in Paris. He was known all over France and the greater part of all Europe as "The Learned Hunchback." He was very wealthy and spent a mint of money in the last fifty years of his life, traveling in all directions, making researches concerning his hunchbacked brethren. It was in the milder portions of Europe that he found the misfortune the most prevalent. Spain supplied the greater number, and in a circumscribed locality at the foot of the Sierra Morana he found that there was one hunchbacked person to every thirteen inhabitants. They were also found to be quite numerous in the valley of the Loire in France. The little hunchbacked statistician came to the conclusion that, taking the world over, there was one hunchback in each 1,000 inhabitants, or an aggregate of 1,000,000 against the estimated thousand millions of the entire earth.

After the death of this eccentric individual his heirs found in place of a will a voluminous manuscript of 2,000 pages, all concerning humps. The last page, although it said nothing about the disposition of property, expressed the author's wish to have a hump of marble raised over his grave with this inscription: "Here lies a hunchback, who had a taste for humps and who knew more about them than any other hunchback."—St. Louis Republic.

Shoes in Walking.

It is indisputable that the prehensile power of the foot is impaired by the use of shoes. We lose much of our hold upon the ground. For perfect and rapid progression a close union of the toes and earth are as essential as the grip of the car upon the cable. But as foot races and the climbing of trees are the exception we shall get on well enough in good fitting shoes. The fore part of even a flexible soled shoe can never grasp, hold fast, and propel as the plant separate toes can; and in the bare foot the joints are untrammeled and effective coadjutors. The Germans call the toes of the feet "fingers," and it is said that in a memorable battle the soldiers took off their shoes and braced themselves with their bare feet in order to successfully withstand the shock of an assault. Suede and Leather Reporter.

His Style of Art.

"What style of art do you admire most," asked one young aspirant to glory of another. "Well, I haven't any definite preferences. But I am a good deal devoted to the attic style."—Merchant Traveler.

To Wed at Eighty.

Gray-haired Joseph Sheetz, one of the oldest members of the Germantown Poor Board, has become tired of single blessedness in his humble home, and has determined to take unto himself a wife. The bride was Miss Amanda Jones, an attractive young woman of 27 summers. Her lover is not far from 80. Mr. Sheetz's original better half died some years ago. The wedding was a quiet one, and took place of Wednesday, February 26, in the Christ Episcopal Church. A reception will be given at the residence of the bride and groom, Main, above Sharpnack street, Germantown, on the evening of March 4.

Maysville Retail Market.

COFFEE, per pound.....	22@25
MOLASSES—new crop, per gal.....	60@65
Golden Syrup.....	40
Portwine, fancy new.....	55@60
SUGAR—Yellow, per pound.....	6@7
Extra C, per pound.....	7
A, per pound.....	8
Granulated, per pound.....	8 1/2
Powdered, per pound.....	10
New Orleans, per pound.....	5@7
TEAS—per pound.....	50@100
COAL OIL—Headlight, per gallon.....	15
BACON—Breakfast, per pound.....	10
Clean sides, per pound.....	7@8
Hams, per pound.....	13@14
Shoulders, per pound.....	7@8
BEANS—Per gallon.....	30@40
BUTTER—Per pound.....	15@20
CHICKENS—Each.....	25@30
EGGS—Per dozen.....	10@12
FLOUR—Limestone, per barrel.....	\$5 50
Old Gold, per barrel.....	5 50
Maysville Fancy, per barrel.....	4 75
Mason's country, per barrel.....	4 50
Royal Patent, per barrel.....	4 50
Maysville Family, per barrel.....	5 00
Graham, per sack.....	20@40
HONEY—Per pound.....	20
MASON'S—Per gallon.....	15
MEAL—Per peck.....	15
LARD—Per pound.....	9@10
ONIONS—Per peck new.....	40@50
POTATOES—Per peck new.....	10
APPLES—Per peck, new.....	40@50

WANTED.

NOTICE—The fellow who stole the chickens from Jacob Turnipse's Wednesday night is known and will be prosecuted unless the chickens are returned. 128d1t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Frame house in Fifth ward—3 rooms and kitchen. Apply to JOHN O'DONNELL, Market street. 2043t

FOR RENT—Residence—Seven rooms and front and rear porches. Good yard, front and rear. Water and gas. JOSEPH H. DODSON, 244t

FOR RENT—Good Mason County Farm of 175 acres, for one year. Possession given March 1st. Two houses on farm. Apply to PERRINE & CAMPBELL, Court St., Maysville, Ky. 128d1t2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—My residence on Court street. Call and see it. DR. W. S. MOORE, 128d1t

FOR SALE OR FARM—Two fine bred trotting stallions and one saddle stallion. For further information call on, or address O. B. THOMAS, Helena, Mason County, Ky. 128d1t2t

FOR SALE—Cheap, fourteen acres of good tobacco land. Two houses and barn on place. N. S. WOOD, at Parker, Culbertson & Co's stable. 128d1t

FOR SALE—Eight or ten stock nogs. Apply to JACOB OUFFEN. 27d3t

FOR SALE—Twenty or thirty set of second-hand window glass and sash. Inquire at E. B. LOVELL'S grocery. 24d1t

FOR SALE—A suburban residence with ten rooms, spacious halls, outbuildings, and five lots, well improved. Apply to E. H. THOMAS, No. 29 E. Second street. 1t

FOR SALE OR RENT—Miss Parker's dwelling on Limestone street. Apply to G. S. JUDD. 1-27d1m

INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

Why you will exchange your old sewing machine and pay a difference of \$40 or \$50 when you can have it repaired and made as good as new? All kinds repaired and warranted. Twenty-five years experience. Orders left at Owens, Mitchell & Co's hardware store will receive prompt attention. H. M. WILLIAMS, Admister.

JOE PRINTING on every description neatly executed at the BULLETIN OFFICE.

S. C. S. S.

—THESE INITIALS STAND FOR—

Spot Cash Shoe Store!

"I have just walked forty-five miles in these Shoes this wet weather, and my feet are perfectly dry," said a customer who stepped into our store the other day with a pair of our ninety-nine-cent Shoes on.

We are just now displaying the largest and most varied stock of BOOTS and SHOES especially adapted for wet weather ever placed in this market, at merely nominal figures.

We have also on show positively the most complete assortment in RUBBER FOOTWEAR over offered the public, at similarly light prices.

Come and try some of our wet-weather Footwear, and keep your feet dry at almost gift rates.

H. C. BARKLEY.

THE SPOT CASH SHOE STORE!

THE BEE HIVE!

February is usually a dull month, but we intend it shall be an exceedingly lively one in the Dry Goods business.

READ THESE VALUES,

THEN COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Heavy yard-wide Muslin at 4c. per yard; good Calicoes at 3c. per yard; Arnold's Percals, best made, 7 1/2-c. per yard, worth 12 1/2-c.; all linen, real Stevens' Crash, 5c. per yard, worth 10c.; Dress Gingham 5c. per yard, worth 10c.; Pins, three papers for 5c.; Boys' Percal Shirt Waists, 20c. each; Plain India Linens and Checked Nainsooks from 5c. per yard up; Gloria Silk Umbrellas, Gold and Oxidized handles, \$1.00, worth double; Tobacco canvas, 1 3/4-c., worth 2 1/2-c.; genuine imported Castile Soap, two cakes for 5c.; see our new line of Lace Curtains, from 69c. a pair up; Dr. Warner's Health Corset, 99c. each; our usual 50c. Corset reduced to 39c.; Lace Ties or Pillow Shams, 36 inches square, 15c., worth 40c.

Every department in our mammoth stock is now complete, and we know you study your own interests by purchasing of us.

ROSENAU BROS.,

PROPRIETORS BEE HIVE.

SIXTY THOUSAND BOLTS OF WALL PAPER OUR

AGREAT VARIETY. Last February we made a run on our stock which not only relieved us of lots of goods but gave our customers some rare bargains; and now, in order to reduce stock, we will do likewise, and offer our stock of PICTURES, FRAMES, SETS OF BOOKS, BOX PAPERS, &c., at a great reduction, in order to get ready to handle our immense stock of

WALL PAPERS,

of which we have already received 20,000 bolts. We are going to be able to show as nice a variety, as large an assortment, with prices as low as can be had anywhere. You will find many bargains in our store, marked in plain figures at all times. Our 25-cent Cloth Books still create a big sensation.

KACKLEY & M'DOUGLE.

WE CAN MEET ANY PRICES—CALL AND TRY US

FOR FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, Etc., go to your old Reliable Jeweler,

HERMANN LANGE, 17 Arcade, Cin. O.

—An Elegant—

—Solitaire · Diamond · Combination · Ring—

Lace Pin, Stud and Bracelet

Will be presented to some customer of J. BALLENGER, the Jeweler, on February 1, 1890—one ticket for every dollar's worth of goods bought.

Bargains For Fifteen Days!

To close out manufacturer's consignment of Tapestry, Felt and Japanese Table Covers and Scarfs, Turcois Curtains and Mantel Lambrequins, Hold Fast Hearth and Door Rugs, Afghan Shawls and Sacks, Union Bed Spreads, Cloaks without reserve.

A. J. McDOUGLE & SON,

Old Postoffice Building, Sutton Street.

CARRIAGES, SURREYS, PHAETONS,

BUGGIES AND DRIVING CARTS.

Those who expect to buy a vehicle of any description (home-made or otherwise) are most respectfully invited to call at our office and factory, two doors west of opera house, and examine the most complete line of Carriage Goods ever seen in Maysville. Our determined purpose is to keep pace with the times by making our purchases exclusively for cash, and in such quantities as to compete with the most astute of the day, thus enabling us to sell all goods fully in accordance with the remarkably low prices farmers are now required to take for their products. Special attention given to Repairing and Repainting work. Edward Myall will be found constantly in the Carriage Repository and Mr. John Porter at the Undertaking Department.

MYALL & SHACKLEFORD.

THE EVENING BULLETIN

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY,
ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
Proprietors.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1890.

MARCH came in like a lion,
FRESH coconuts at Traxel's.
Smoke the "Mountain Boy."
PINEAPPLE cheese, 50 cents—Calhoun's.
Go to Traxel's and get your seedless oranges.

ORANGES only 10 cents per dozen at Traxel's.

PAPER hanging and decoration done by Greenwood. \$17d1m.

FOREPAUGH's big show is booked for Paris May 10.

BANANAS 10 cents a dozen, three dozen for 25 cents, at Martin Bros.

THE washboard factory at Ripley is finished and in running order.

MR. ABNER KELLEY was appointed postmaster at Germantown Thursday.

TAKE warning from the Mt. Olivet fire and insure with Duley & Baldwin.

For life or endowment insurance, in the best companies, go to L. W. Galbraith.

AN increase of pension was granted John M. Poston, of Petersville, Lewis County, Thursday.

REPRESENTATIVE HILL has introduced a bill to change the dividing line between the counties of Lewis and Mason.

SAVE a portion of your weekly earnings by taking stock in the 5th series of the Limestone Building Association.

WM. SMITH, of Bourbon, and Miss Hattie McAdams, of Harrison County, eloped to Aberdeen and were married.

LEXINGTON is having a hot city election to-day. There are 3,200 legal voters in the place, that number having paid their poll-tax.

THE funeral of Mrs. Rolla Owens will be preached at the Christian Church tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, by Rev. I. A. Thayer.

DR. LAW WILL, of Mayslick neighborhood, will sell his stock and farming implements at public auction March 7th. See small bills. \$26 16t

THE drawing of the \$500 diamond earrings to be given away by Hopper & Murphy will take place at their store at 7 p. m. this evening. All invited.

C. T. BROWN has purchased his brother's grocery on East Third street, and will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of goods. Your patronage is solicited. ts

THE gallows used in the execution of O'Brien at Lexington Thursday was the same one from which Bulger was dropped into eternity at this place some years ago.

LESLIE DARNELL, a five-year-old child was frightfully burned at Manchester while playing with a can of coal oil. A can of coal oil is a nice, neat and harmless plaything for a youngster of that age.

If you wish to take stock in the fifth series of Limestone Building Association call at the court house to-night and subscribe. It will cost only 80 cents per share first week and 25 cents a share after that.

MR. H. LLOYD WATSON has the thanks of the BULLETIN for a copy of the latest railway map of Kentucky. Kentucky will be pretty well provided with railroad facilities when all the lines projected are completed.

MAYSVILLE is to have a new private bank. We never were what the boys call "stuck" on Maysville; but there is no denying the fact that as a banking town it is one of the soundest in America.—Flemingsburg Gazette.

COLONEL MAT ADAMS, of Frankfort, and Captain Woodford W. Longmoor, of Cynthiana, are said to be about "neck and neck" in the race for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. It will be two or three months yet before the winner is named.

A FREIGHT wreck just east of Quinnimont on the O. and O. Thursday morning was one cause of the delay of all the through passenger trains that evening and yesterday. The wreck was caused by a land-slide, which derailed eighteen cars. The crew all escaped injury.

MR. ED. PERRY, who has held a position as salesman at the Oddfellows' Hall Clothing House several months, will leave Monday for his home at Nicholasville, to accept his old situation with the Kentucky Clothing House. The many friends he has made while here will regret to see him leave.

River News.

The Batchelor is due down to-night. The Boston and Scotia are the Sunday packets for Cincinnati.

The river rose about two inches here last night, but was falling slowly this morning.

Captain Evan Morgan, well known in river circles, is in feeble health at his home in Augusta.

It is reported that a big company is being organized to establish a line of steamers between Pittsburg and St. Louis and Omaha.

The high water has caused some of the packets to lay up. The Bonanza went to the bank yesterday, and the Hudson will wait at Cincinnati until the water falls.

The big W. W. O'Neil took to New Orleans on her last trip 750,000 bushels of coal. The tow and boat were 775 feet long, 160 feet wide, and boat and tow the property of O'Neil & Co., Pittsburg.

The towboat Jessie was alongside the trestle at the foot of Market street yesterday afternoon, unloading a lot of salt over the C. and O.'s track. It was a rather novel sight to see the trains passing in such close proximity to the boat.

Never in the history of steamboating on the Ohio river has there been such a continuous season of uninterrupted navigation as the past two years have been. There has not only been no ice in the river, no low water and sand-bars to contend with, but, on the contrary, the Ohio river has been at a remarkably fine stage during all that time for navigation.

Stock, Crop and Turf Items.

J. Q. & B. S. Grannis, of Fleming, have sold to Robert Tilton, of Carlisle, for T. A. Hickman, of Columbia, Mo., the fine stallion, Parrish Chief, for about \$1,000.

The Government crop report for February gives the average of winter wheat at 102.1 per cent, which is less than a year ago. The percentage of condition is 95.3, against 96.8 in 1889.

J. D. Creighton, Omaha, Neb., has sold the Brown colt Belmont Wilkes, three years old, by Belmont; dam Mona Wilkes, by George Wilkes, for \$7,600. A syndicate of gentlemen living at Danville are the purchasers.

There are seventy-three canneries in New Jersey, where during July and August the tomato-packing season is at its height. Tomato-growing for these canneries is one of the State's most remunerative industries.

During January, a total of 9,144 cars of corn was inspected as received at Chicago, a greater number than for a January during the past five years, and nearly double that of a year ago. Oats presented a parallel picture, with 4,091 cars received.

The Assessor's books of Scott County show the following as to last year's crop statistics in that county: Pounds of tobacco, 3,401,400; pounds of hemp, 891,850; tons of hay, 3,868; bushels of corn, 457,595; bushels of wheat, 221,422; bushels of oats, 42,301.

The Churches.

Rev. F. Repke, of Ripley, will preach at the German Lutheran Church to-morrow.

Services at the M. E. Church to-morrow, morning and night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class-meeting at 2 p. m. All cordially invited.

A meeting of the Pastors' Union of this city will be held in the study of Rev. W. J. E. Cox, at the Baptist Church, next Monday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Services in First Presbyterian Church to-morrow at the usual hours, conducted by the pastor, Rev. John S. Hays, D. D. The public cordially invited.

At the Church of the Nativity to-morrow the services will be: Morning prayer at 10 a. m.; Litany, sermon and Holy Communion at 11, Sunday school at 3, and evening prayer at 4.

Mary Howard Preston, of Trimble County, has deeded 140 acres of land near Lexington to Bishop Maes for \$1. This land is to be used by the Catholic Church for some institution of charity or learning, or both.

Headlight Flashes.

A Louisville paper states that the schedule time of the "F. F. F." trains on C. and O. road is to be shortened.

The bill pending in the Legislature to enlarge the power of the State Railroad Commissioners has passed the House. It appropriates \$2,000 a year for clerk hire.

A road is talked of between Lexington, Ky., and Madisonville, Ind. The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "Men of ample means are said to be interested in the project. It will require the building of seventy miles of road through a not difficult country. People on the line will aid the project."

The Huntingtons inspected the Kentucky Midland between Paris and Frankfort this week, and they will likely soon get control of it. It is said the construction company, which was composed of the Scott and Franklin counties Directors, is in a tight place, and that it is liable to dump the road into Mr. Huntington's hands in order to save themselves.

MARCH 8 is the date Ballenger, the jeweler, gives that \$400 diamond away. You get a ticket on this elegant gem with every dollar's worth of goods bought of him and with every dollar paid on account.

Charles T. Ellis and company will not appear at the opera house to-night. Manager Harry Taylor received a telegram from them this morning canceling their engagement for this point, on account of the high water.

WHY continue to pay rent when you can go into the Limestone Building Association and borrow the money to buy a house, and pay it back in weekly installments? In a few years the money that you would have paid for rent will have paid for your house.

THE News says: "There has been organized in Georgetown what is termed a 'Suit Club,' consisting of twenty-five members, for the purpose of buying a \$25 suit of clothes for each member. A suit of clothes is made each week and each member pays \$1 weekly."

HERE is a cure for drunkenness, given by Dr. Hatfield at a festival at a reformatory institution lately: "Take" said he, "an orange every morning half an hour before breakfast, and you will neither want liquor nor medicine. I have done so regularly and have found that liquor has become repulsive. The taste of the orange is in the saliva of my tongue, and it would be as well to mix water and oil as rum to my taste."

A POSTAL has been received from Mrs. Louisa Fisher, of Cincinnati, stating that she expects to arrive on a visit to her relatives here next Monday. This well-known, talented and cultured lady is now assisting in the revival services at Rev. Mr. Northcott's church at Foster. Mrs. F. is a daughter of John Elsner, a prominent citizen of Maysville in its early history. Mr. Elsner's class works here fifty years ago was the prominent industry of Northeastern Kentucky at that time.

A Pleasing Sense

of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when constipated or bilious. For sale in 50c. and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

A Terror to the Wind Bags.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Times in his Legislative notes says:

"Dr. Frazee, the hefty member from Mason, has taken the job which once earned for Gus Richardson the sobriquet of 'Old Previous Question.' When the boys have given the air long enough on any question, relief always comes when Mr. Frazee rises. His speech is always short, but it is a terror to the wind bags. He always moves the previous question and it always carries."

Another Call on Judge Whitaker.

SHANNON, KY., Feb. 28, 1890.

Editor Maysville Bulletin: In reading your very interesting paper, we notice that there is some talk of selecting a man to represent this county in the Constitutional convention. We know of no man among all the good ones spoken of that we would more gladly support than Judge Emery Whitaker, as he has always been true to the interests of our county and Commonwealth.

L. N. Watson, William Hill, Thos. B. Arthur, John M. Weddie, Thomas M. Cole, Ben Stevenson, C. S. Clary, H. C. Thackston, Jerry M. Cole, A. J. Styles, L. Y. Browning, J. W. Adamson, Joseph H. Hill, Henry R. Stevenson, James Stevenson, A. P. Lukins, J. W. Clary, Pete Prather, C. C. Cole, Eli Stevenson, John T. Prather, James Stevenson, Geo. G. Kilpatrick, Wm. L. Gault, Calu Hill, and many others.

Literary Reception

The literary class of Hayswood Seminary issued neat little invitations last week to the members of the junior class of that excellent institution for a reception which they were to hold on Friday, Feb. 28th, from 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Miss Letitia Wood was charming as hostess, being very gracefully assisted by Miss Pattie C. Green. The guests were highly entertained with a brilliant piano solo by Miss Mattie Boulden entitled "Christmas Roses." Miss Nettie Robinson also contributed to the enjoyment by a very pretty poetical selection termed "Drifting."

Chocolate and tea cakes were then very prettily served by Misses May Finch and Allie Shackelford, after which Miss Amanda B. Champlin read an interesting essay on the "Life and Works of the Great Poet, Chaucer," dwelling especially on the merits of his Canterbury Tales.

These receptions will be given monthly by the senior class of Hayswood in order to polish the manners of the young ladies and make them more easy and graceful in their intercourse with society. These entertainments are not only pleasant, but by the manner in which they are conducted are rendered very instructive. A. B. C.

The Postoffice Drug Store!

You can always find a choice line of DRUGS at the Postoffice Drug Store. Also a fine line of Fancy Toilet Articles, and the best Perfumeries to be found in Maysville. Prescriptions a specialty, and carefully compounded at all hours.

POWER & REYNOLDS,

Cox Building (Adjoining Postoffice).

«DON'T FORGET»

—We are selling three styles—

Ladies' Fine Shoes at \$2,

REDUCED FROM \$2.75 AND \$3.00.

Seasonable Goods!

Splendid Qualities!

Rare Bargains!

MINER'S SHOE STORE

«THE LATEST NOVELTIES»

—IN—

HATS and NECKWEAR

—NOW READY AT—

NELSON'S.

The Last Chance to Buy Stoves Cheap.

Although the advance in iron has increased the price of Stoves, we will offer our entire large stock of

HEATERS AT COST.

They must go to make room for other goods. We are also showing the latest and best improved Cook Stoves and Wrought Steel Ranges ever offered in Maysville.

BIERBOWER and CO.

MARKET STREET.



McClanahan & Shea

—Dealers in—

STOVES,

Mantels, Grates, Tinware.

TIN-ROOFING, GUTTERING, and SPOUTING.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED IN BEST MANNER

PURE DRUGS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THOS. J. CHENOWETH'S

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE.

Attention, Cash Buyers!

Attention is called to the list of Bargains named below:

- Half Wool Henrietta, new shades, at 10 cents.
- Thirty-six-inch English Henrietta, usual price 25 cts., our price in new Spring shades, 18 cents.
- Plaid and Striped Tricots, thirty-six inches wide, at 25 cents.
- Nainsook at 5, 8 1-3 and 10 cents per yard.
- India Linen at 5, 7 1-2 and 10 cents.
- Towels at 5 cents.
- All Linen Towels at 10 and 12 1-2 cents; thirty-six inch All Linen Towels at 20 cents, worth 25 cents.
- Ladies' Hose, all colors, at 10 cents; Men's Seamless Half Hose, extra heavy, at 10 cents.
- Good yard-wide Brown Muslin at 5 cents
- Plaid Shirting at 5 cents.
- Domestic Ginghams at 5 cents per yard, worth 7 1-2 cents.
- Tobacco Cotton at 1 3-4 cents per yard.

BROWNING & CO.

3 EAST SECOND STREET.

